VOL. V.

OUR COUNTRY IS THE WORLD-OUR COUNTRYMEN ARE ALL MANKIND.

INO. 35.

BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS.]

SATURDAY, AUGUST 29, 1835.

THE LIBERATOR

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WM. LLOYD GARRISON, EDITOR.

TERMS.

TP Two dollars per annum, always payable IN ADVANCE.

The fall letters and communications must be post paid. The rule is imperative, in order to skield us from the trequent majoritions of our enemies.—Those, therefore, also with their letters to be taken from the Post Office with the control to pay this posture.

wish the frictions to be taken from the first state of the careful to pay their postage.

An advertisement making one square, or a space that length and breadth, will be inserted one month L. Oue less than a square 75 cts.

REFUGE OF OPPRESSION.

[From the Washington Telegraph.]
THE EXCITEMENT—THE FANATICS.

From an adjusted where the meaning assemblages and the system of the sys

that has ever been devised. But it is not enough to assert our own rights; we must defend them against securing them for examination.

The Police is also required to be vigilant in repressing any unlawful or notous assemblage of persons of any description within the city; and, if resisted by Valuable for its own sake, it is doubly so for the source assert and maintain by force of arms if necessary, the authority of the State tribunals to punish offenders against the laws of the State, and this is our nullifica

tion. This doctrine has been denounced by Mr. Ritchie and his associates. It was in vain that we wanted the generous and confiding South that in surroundering the state of th

strongest proofs that Tappan and his party are growing into power and influence; and when we see such men as Webster, and those who are, it is said, about to take part in these meetings, come forward in public meetings to describe the first the communication is held subject to the order of the author. I wish to say to you. PERSEVERE! pages 5 gives lic meetings to denounce the measures of the fanatics, it is conclusive evidence that political considerations alone govern them; and he is wilfully blind who tions alone govern them; and he is wilfully blind who does not see, that if we admit Mr. Webster's construction of the constitution, the power of an absolute majority to govern, it follows, as night the day, that the fanatics will prevail. From step to step they will usurp first one power and then another, until every thing will be made to yield to their ruling passion.

No; it is worse than madness to rely on any other protection than ourselves. We are of those who would adopt the strongest measures, but we would do every thing under the most solemn sanction of law.

MRS. CHILD.

The following, as will be scene is a correspondence which passed between some spirited anti-slavery Ladies belonging to Lynn and Salem and Mrs. Child, these ladies having presented her with a beautiful watch, with this inscription on it:

From

a few of the

LADIES

two that the state of the most solemn sanction of law. To circulate, or to aid in the circulation of these inflammatory publications, is an offence against the laws of some of the States which is punishable with death. Where such provisions are not now made, we would advise that they should be immediately enacted; and to guard against all misconstruction, it should be provided that all postmasters who deliver, that all persons who receive, and all persons who print, or otherwise add in the original days in the provider of the state of the stat THE EXCITEMENT—THE FANATICS.
Apartian of the administration, a shrewd man, in conservation with a political friend, remarked: 1 all one we want is a little breezy excitement—where excitement are all persons who print of the cause of a state of th

Now we meet these men of both parties at once, and deny that slavery is sinful or inexpedient. We good People of the City: Therefore I, William A. Bradley, that it is two natural condition of man; that there ever that it is the natural condition of man; that there ever thought it proper, for the quieting of the public mind has been, and there ever will be slavery; and we not another preservation of the public peace, to issue this only claim for ourselves the right to determine for my Proclamation, requiring of the Police the utmost ourselves the relations between master and slave, but vigilance and activity in preventing any assemblage we insist that the slavery of the Southern States is of the best regulation of slavery, whether we take into consideration the interests of the master or of the slave, going abroad after ten o'clock at night; taking up all that has ever been devised. But it is not enough to such as they may find from home after that hour, and

ower, under the constitution, to interfere and rescue prometred the State Courts, offenders against the laws of the several States. Now we have always held the

Extract of a letter dated WASHINGTON, August 12th.

Our city is in a ferment; an abolitionist was comordering the generous and confiding South that in surendering this principle they gave up their only means
i protecting themselves against the attempt to stir up
their slaves to munity, which we then foretold would
be upon us at this time. Ritchie and his satellites
ried out 'agitation—agitation—a false alarm—a false
larm—there is no danger. When there is danger we

COMMUNICATIONS.

MRS. CHILD.

From
a few of the
LADIES
of Salem and Lynn, Mass.
To their friend
MRS, CHILD, MRS. CHILD,
the true, the noble, the irreproachable, who made the
first 'APPEAL' in behalf
of the AMERICAN slave,
Aug. 8, 1835.

egging her to regard it as the token by which these sen-

In behalf of the Ladies of Lynn and Salem, L. L. DODGE, Cor. Secretary, S. F. A. S. Society.

Salem, August 8, 1835.

BOSTON, Aug. 11, 1835. ding so. If Mr. Webster's construction of the construction of the construction of the construction, the Congress of the force, to give notice to the patrols and magistrates, and collect a sufficient force for the immediate suppression of the Federal compact be the true one, the States themselves and congretation of the federal compact be the true one, the States themselves are warned and connennee to the give their most efficient aid and countenance to the fountains of feelings. I had never expected to reap any control of the source from which it comes, and the kind feelings in which it comes. from which it comes, and the kind feelings in which it the Trustees, or the survivor by whom the busiare the sole depositories of their reserved rights; and we look to the vigilant and energetic exercise of our teserved rights as our sole defence against these inthe street lights as our sole defence against these incenderies. If Mr. Tappan, residing in New York, was to hire the incendiary Thompson to go to Georgia for the purpose of burning the State House and muricing the Governor, and Thompson should be arrest.

WM. A. BRADLEY.

Parents, guardians and others, are earnestly requested to keep their children, apprentices, &c. with in door after dusk.

Besides the above proceedings, a notice was issued manner far beyond my humble merits. I thank you most

me Governor of New-York did refuse, then Georgia would offer a reward for Tappan's apprehension, and lacase he was brought by force within the jurisdiction of Georgia, he would no doubt apply to Judge Wayne for a writ of habeas corpus to be released, on the ground that his arrest and detention were illegal.

This paper necessarily goes to press early in the The question that the federal Court the the ground that his arrest and detention were illegal.

This paper necessarily goes to press early in the question that the federal Court the the federal Court the the federal Court the the federal Court th appreciate his magnificent genius, his expansive benevolence, his truly Christian courage.

holy cause. You will have need of strength, for we have petent judges, that they could not enjoy it. On once, whether they would not as soon submit to an fallen on evil times! But He who led the Israelites safey through the land of the Philistines is with us, a cloud bly, of high character as a man of worth, and an y day, a pillow of fire by night.

fully your friend, L. MARIA CHILD.

the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of

been kept in countenance.

I wish to say to you—PERSEVERE! never 'give up the ship.' You have truth on your side, and justice humanity good policy, and every thing that goes The Editor of the paper called the Liberator, I will be the same of the paper called the Liberator, I will be the same of the paper called the Liberator, I will be the same of the paper called the Liberator, I will be the same of the paper called the Liberator, I will be the same of the paper called the Liberator, I will be the same of the paper called the same of the paper called the Liberator, I will be the same of the paper called the same of t been kept in countenance.

I wish to say to you—PERSEVERE! never 'give tice, humanity, good policy, and every thing that goes to exalt a nation, and make any people happy; and paper to you to give me an opportunity of refuwhat is more than all, the cause you advocate is the ting the calumny on me inserted in it. I leave it cause of God, and in due time it will prevail.

> SAMUEL GIST'S WILL. RICHMOND, 8th Aug. 1835.

SIR-Presuming that by transmitting the Liberator to me, with the attack in it on John Wickham, Esq. respecting the Estate of Samuel Gist, deceased, of London, you meant that Mr. Wickham should see it, I accordingly showed it to that distinguished gentleman. He vindicates his conduct in a note to me, herewith transmitted, and that so clearly, precisely, and unanswerably, that I am confident your correspondent C. must blush for his conduct, and you yourself feel some remorse for having lent your

for the Governors of the States to demand the fugicities from justice, and in case they are not surrendered. The public land to the abolition of our slavery—condem Garrison, Tappan & Co. for repeating his own argument! It is ridiculous.

But Mr. Webster and the leading whigs of the North, it seems, are to hold a meeting to denounce Tappan, and satisfy the South that they are not willing to interfere in this matter. And what good will mr. Webster's speeches—what good will the resolutions of the National Intelligencer.]

[From the National Intelligencer.]

[From the National Intelligencer.]

[From the National Intelligencer.]

[From the States to demand the fugicities of middle details of the states to demand the fugicities in which we are engaged; in that article.

It is no uncertain enterprize in which we are engaged; the clear and steady light of heaven is on our path, and it the clear and st but it omits an essential provision relating to the slaves. The Testator directs that, if the Gene- for that day, (Tuesday) from Providence to Boston, country shall in truth be proclaimed free-when she can rai Assembly of Virginia should be pleased to had gone; and on my desiring the Post Master to foradopt any other plan more beneficial to his slaves, word the letter by the next mail, he said, 'It will go &c. as well as to the State, that the Trustees to-morrow morning.'

> for the benefit of the negroes, under the direction of the Court, by which all their proceedings were approved and confirmed. All these transactions are of record in that Court and whatever may have been the case in other 'quarters of the world,' I am persuaded that in Virginia there has never originated. It is a circumstance never to be forgotten in ness was principally conducted. Had it been otherwise, the negroes would not have wanted active and efficient friends who would have taken full justice.

With regard to the agency I have had in this affair, it is proper that I should enter into some details. Mr. Gist having several law suits in on the evil as well as the good.

It grieves my heart that we are going to head the habits of life had unfitted me for it, and that I A number of citizens assembled in answer to this ear, but had no interest as a fugitive from justice, and the Governor of New-York would not hesitate to deliver him up. If the Governor of New-York did retuse, then Georgia would offer a reward for Tappan's apprehension, and have heaven by the force within the inviside.

A number of citizens assembled in answer to this ear, on the case were as the good.

It grieves my heart that we are going to head the primrose path' of abolition, while our friend Thompson is continually exposed to dangers and insults in every lines.

We trust that all this precaution may be found to learn that he left a will be good.

We trust that all this precaution may be found to learn that he left a will leave he was heaven to this can, and the continually exposed to dangers and insults in every lines.

We trust that all this precaution may be found to learn that he left a will leave he was heaven to this can, and the continually exposed to dangers and insults in every learn that he left a will leave he was the good.

It grieves my heart that we are going to head the primrose path' of abolition, while our friend Thompson is continually exposed to dangers and insults in every leave the continual properties. hending that if I took this step, the right of the negroes to their freedom would be much delayed, Sad the day, and sad the hour, that we have to the several States. Now, we have always held that chronicle thus much of the progress of Misrule in such case it is legal and the duty of the States to assert and motorials before a formal motorials.

Sad the day, and sad the hour, that we have to the several States. Now, we have always held that chronicle thus much of the progress of Misrule in strengthen your hands and encourage your hearts in this without which it was thought by proper and contains an act of Assembly, without which it was thought by proper and contains. my application, a leading member of the Assemactive friend of the class of emancipated ne-Please except my warmest wishes for your welfare and grees, undertook to do all in his power to carry appiness, and believe me most affectionately, and grate- through the Assembly a proper act in their favor. throw-there is dauger we will speak.

*Now, who keeps an open of a possible possible on the season of the season o

to him to judge on reflection whether it might not have been as proper to have made the communication before he undertook to publish the

article in question.

I have omitted to mention that the act of Assembly giving effect to Mr. Gist's will, was passed on the 16th July, 1816, and is to be found in pages 240, 1, 2 and 3 of the Session's Acts, 1815—16. It will be found to be drawn much at length, with great care, and making due allow-ance for the provision for the removal of the negroes out of the State in conformity with the settled system of our laws on this subject, with strict attention to their interests.

credible witness, that Mr. Benedict had the letter put into his hand, and received the Postage. The mail

all exception, and then in conformity to the proper in which a letter is enclosed, unless it appears by
visions of the act of Assembly acted under the to which their proceedings were regularly reported, and I have always understood and have no doubt of the fact, that the whole business of passes from Pawtucket to Boston, that any Post Masthe trust was conducted with care and integrity. ter on the route would, if disposed thus to violate his The property was sold and converted into money duty, venture to detain the mail by removing wrappers, which it did not belong to him to remove; or if he did, that he would be likely to hit upon the identical letter directed to the conductors of the Liberator. Did, then, the letter in question arrive safely in the Boston Post Office ? and can Mr. Green, or any of his been the slightest imputation on the conduct of assistants, tell what became of it? I would also inquire still further, if any Post Master has now the right to detain or suppress a letter, directed to the editor of a Periodical, which pleads for the right of hueffectual measures for obtaining in their behalf manity, and advocates the abolition of injustice and oppression?

It is of no consequence, Mr. Editor, whether or not the letter in question was of any intrinsic value. It details. Mr. Gist having several law suits in doors after dusk.

Besides the above proceedings, a notice was issued by Major Gen. Jones, of the militia, calling on the friends of order and of the laws of order and of the laws, to rally round him at the five of Georgia as if he had been present, aiding and taking part in the murder. What course would the authorities of Georgia take in such a case? The Grand Jury could find a bill—the executive would demand Tapan as a lugitive from justice, and the Governor of the laws of sure of the laws of the commandments, and that too in a manner far beyond my humble merits. I thank you most sincerely for the kind wishes you express concerning our voyage. I trust God will endow us with the meekness of wisdom, that we may serve this most righteous cause in a manner acceptable to Him who maketh the sun to shine on the evil as well as the good.

In details. Mr. Gist having several law suits in Virginia, I was employed as his Counsel. Some the date of his will, Mr. Toler, who had the management of his Estates here, died, and shortly after he sent me a letter of Attorney, and the management of his Estates here, died, and shortly after he sent me a letter of Attorney, and the management of his Estates here, died, and shortly after he sent me a letter of Attorney, and the management of his Estates here, died, and shortly after he sent me a letter of Attorney, and the management of his Estates here, died, and the management of his Estates here, letter of Attorney, and the management of his Estates here, letter of Current service. It now be willing for a jury of my country to say whether or not they were seditions. Be things as they may, it is an important principle of our 'free' institutions which I have in my eye; and principles are worth more than money. Even though the letter, which I had contained no provision in favor of his slaves, designed for you, was of no value, the principle is the same as if it had contained a draft or a note for ten thousand dollars. If, then, Post Masters are to assume the right of detaining letters at discretion, let our citizens judge how soon every system of business must be deranged and ruined; and let them say at inquisition or a military despotism.

That this communication may reach you in safety, shall inclose it to another person; and if you receive it, you may possibly hear from me again on the same I should have been perfectly content with their subject. In the mean time, let me assure any Post remaining in the State, but he informed me, and Master, whose eye may happen to glance at what I were quartered in the jail. To-day the mob are parading the streets in search of a negro by the name of Snow,' who keeps an oyster house. He is reported to have said that he could get any mechanic's wile or daughter he pleased, and the mob are determined to be revenged upon him, if he is caught.

Dear Sir—I have seated myself once more, for the purpose of writing to you. I have been a reader of Scrious apprehensions are entertained of riots here, and I doubt not truly, that the Assembly would never agree to this. The act was prepared with great care and consideration, and among other provisions for the benefit of the negroes, was one placing them and their property under the immediate care and consideration, and among other provisions for the benefit of the negroes, was one placing them and their property under the immediate care and guardianship of the Court of Chancery. Garrison and Knapp, with thousands of other philangement of the care and guardianship of the Court of Chancery. Garrison and Knapp, with thousands of other philangement of the care and guardianship of the Court of Chancery. Garrison and Knapp, with thousands of other philangement of the care and guardianship of the Court of Chancery. Garrison and Knapp, with thousands of other philangement of the care and guardianship of the Court of Chancery.

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Aug. 1.

REMARKS OF MR. CHILD,

At the Anniversary of British Emancipation at Julien Hall, Boston, August 1, 1835.

Mr. President-I shall confine myself to the consale. President—I shall comine myself to the consideration of the effects of the great measure, which we are assembled to commemorate. I have reduced to the form of a resolution, what I believe to be the whole truth on this subject :

Resolved, That the results of British emancipation Present no circumstances of discouragement to Amer-ican effort in the same cause, but that on the contrary, the working of that measure, considered in all its asthe working of the pects, proves even by its imperfections, as well as by pects, proves even by its imperfections, as well as by that wherein it is excellent, the superior safety and advantage of the immediate and total enfranchisement

given birth to this anniversary, and rendered the FIRST or Accust the brightest day next to the primeval one of the christian callender. England, having been for centuries a partaker with other nations in iniquity, and most of that time peculiarly so with our own, came at last to the virtuous resolution to abandon it forever. In alluding to that country as associated with us in her exurse of criminality. I mean to expend the tent of t press my dissent from the s.ale notion, that English-inen entailed the curse of slavery upon us. They no by night and by day, in the continuation of that very ful and inexcusable subservience trade in which all the wide and faral wickedness of will not dwell upon the obvious we were under British laws when the thing was commenced. Those laws did not compet us to engage in the business. It depended on individual choice and public sentiment, whether we would be concerned in the abominations of slave-trading and slaveholding or no. If this plea could apply to any community in the most of slave trading and slaveholding or the most of slaveholding no. If this plea could apply to any community in this country, it would be to those only, who employed for the market, or working for wages.

I would here remark that the construction which the planters put upon the act in those particulars to which I have referred, was clearly and no doubt which I have referred, was put down by the highest before we possessed the right of sovereign legislation! and that the sin is all our own. in this attempt to shift the infamy of our actions to others, which must sink us as low in the opinion of has long ago sunk us in the sight of God and all good men. But the British empire has repented, and if it absolves her, will condemn us, if having imitated her sin, we do not also imitate her repentance.

Thousands are now looking with hope and complacency, and thousands with rage and fear, at her great example. Every one admits that it must be decisive for weal or woe of the colored man's destiny, for a long time to come. Millions hang trembling on the lips of every messenger from the British islands. It is humiliating that we are obliged to resort to the testimony of men, when we have always that of God; and substitute the faint twilight of the Jamaica Gazette and Guiana Chronicle for the mid-day beams of

The dismal forebodings of the foes of justice in the Colonies, cannot have been forgotten. They were the same that we hear at present from our slave States. General cutting of throats, conflagration of buildings, rapine, plunder and pollution were incessantly foretold; abolitionists were denounced as actually guilty

of those future crimes.

If the British act had worked ill, it would at most have only proved that gradual emancipation is not od. It would not necessarily have raised a doubt difficulty in regard to immediate emancipation. The act by the artifices and obstinacy of its opponents, was rendered so bad in its details, that if the ingenuity of man had been employed to discredit a great princi-ple by the mode of its application, and to defeat a good end by imperfect and bad means, it could scarcely have hit upon a happier method. Human actions must have motives. Without motives, life is a living death; and the grave, a sweet and welcome refuge. Now the bill took away fear, without supplying hope it took away the whip, without substituting wages. If, therefore, those human machines had come to a stand, and refused to move more, it ought to have surprised no one. That such has not been the result, proves, not the wisdom of the act, but the falsehood of the slanders put forth against the colored man.

What has been the REAL operation of the British

Abolition bill? This question I propose to answer chiefly from the testimony of its enemies.

On the morning of the first of August last, the slaves were observed, by the alarmed and watchful colonists, to be stirring earlier than they were wont to come at the crack of the whip, and they assembled tumultuously and notoriously in the public square, and there perpetrated three cheers. Not contented with the terror which this had infused into prophetic souls, they all rushed with the turbulence of a torrent to the church, which they entered in strange array and unprecedented numbers, and with excited looks and impassioned action, threw themselves-not on the priest to murder him, not on the altar to overturn iteir knees, to thank God for their freedom.

Such was the direful beginning of that day, which ushered in the era of English emancipation.

Let us see what subsequent horrors the apprentice have enacted. There are seventeen British dia colonies; in three only, is it pretended that they have had any disturbances! I have collected and carefully examined all the information that has reach ed this country in relation to this subject, and I hesitate not to assert and to stake my veracity, and to challenge scrutiny upon it, that the disturbances which have occurred, do no discredit to the character of the apprentices or to the cause of emancipation.

The act of Parliament provided that each apprentice forty and a half hours per week. The Governor of Jamaica, one week before the 1st of August. 1824, issued a proclamation to the slaves, in which he told them, 'You will only be required to labor four and a half days in each the remaining day and a half will be your own time and you may employ it for your own benefit.' By this regulation, the apprentices would have had to la-bor nine hours in a day, during 'four and a half' days of the week for their masters, and would have had the residue of the time to work on their provision grounds. or for wages. On this plan the apprenticeship com-menced. The great and unparalleled change in the civil condition of so vast a majority,—of a majority necessarily very ignorant,—was peacefully brought to After the most orderly, and in general religious, pass. After the most orderly, and in general religious, celebrations of the event, the apprentices returned to their work; and there has not been the slightest suggestion that any difficulty occurred, until the masters with an insidious and cruel ingenuity, got up a scheme for depriving them of a great part of the benefit of the act. The people while slaves were allowed, either by custom or express provision, cooks to prepare dint and breakfast, nurses to take care of the infant ch dren, while the mothers were at work in the field; person to bring water to the gang during the bot hours, two or three herrings per week, and an exemption in respect to the aged, the infirm, and the females in delicate health, from field labor. By an astute interpretation of the act, the masters ass that because these trifling necessaries and privileges were not expressly annexed to the condition of apprentices, therefore they were to be taken away. Thus each slave began to be compelled to quit his or her work, and go sometimes a great distance to the nner, instead of having them served in the field; and the time lost in this ration, was to be made up out of the apprentices own time. Women were compelled to strap their in-fants to their backs, and carry them the live-long day tolling with the hoe. The customary allowance of a couple of herrings, (their only solid food) was withd, infirm, and disabled of both sexes, held; and the aged, initial, and dissolved of both sexes, instead of being assigned as formerly, to superintend the children under the shade, calling their mothers when necessary, or serving with a drop of water the men and women working in a West India field unde a vertical sun, were themselves driven to that field, although such toil, in consideration of age, feebleness, and faithfulness, had long before been discontinued. By these mean vexations and cruel oppressions, the planters vented their spite at Parliament for passing the act, and thought to coerce the apprentices to enter

proclamation. It is stated that some punishments were ous, contented, and grateful, even under the great inflicted upon the innocent party, but it has not been disadvantages of the anomalous apprenticeship systated that a drop of blood was shed on either side, or tem. that any violence was used on the side of the apprentices. days. The planters, balked in their first scheme, ap-plied to the Governor, who in an evil hour consented

An act of national atonement for national crime has given birth to this anniversary, and rendered the ribst for Acoust the brightest day next to the primeval one of the christian callender. England, having been for apprentice with the hope of wages, to be moulded acoust the primeral of the christian callender. rding to the interest and caprice of the planters. Lord Sligo on the 16th of August, issued another proc-lamation to the laborers, that their forty and a half hours should be worked out in five days; that in case of 'flood, fire, tempest, misfortune, hurricane, earthquake, or act of God,' the master might require press my dissent from the scale notion, that Englishmen entailed the curse of slavery upon us. They no more entailed the curse of slavery upon us. They no more entailed it upon us, than we upon them. American slave traders were as often found stealing a man and selting him in the West Indies, as English dealers in the United States. Even while I speak, I have good reason to believe that scores of American vessels, millions of American capital, and thousands of American citizens, are engaged at home and abroad, but sit the engineering of the apprentices, and a shame-time the saver should deem it necessary in the cultivation, will be the handwriting on the wall the waster might require the might require the emergency, and whenever the master might require the column which announces the success of the third structure of the crop, he might require them to work four and a half hours extra in each week, provided that he repaid them an equal time 'at a convenient season of the year.' In this proceeding, there was a manifest disregard of the rights and interests of the apprentices, and a shame-time the column which announces the success of the wall the column which announces the success of the wall the column which announces the success of the wall the column which announces the success of the springer and whenever the master might require them the repaid the the repaid the there reviewed the wall the column which announces the success of the springer and whenever the wall the column which announces the success of the springer and whenever the master might require the well transfer the transfer the cevery Belshazzar—every voluptions, lewd, and republican transfer the cevery Belshazzar—every voluptions, lewd, and republican transfer the column which announces the success of the springer and whenever the wall the column which announces the success of the springer and whenever the wall the column which announces the success of the springer and whenever the wall the entire them to work four and a half hours every British a ful and inexcusable subserviency to the masters. I slavery originated. It is not enough 'to tell me that we were under British laws when the thing was com-

before we possessed the right of sovereign legislation! wilfully erroneous; and was put down by the highest How happened it that we guaranteed the means of continuing the eriminal one, for twenty years after we possessed that right? There can be no answer to possessed that right? There can be no answer to but that the love of slavery was in our hearts, that the sin is all our own. There is a meanness that there was but one place (and truly into such a life there had been an instance throught that the sin is all our own. There is a meanness that there was but one place (and truly into such a life there had been an instance throught to have a drink of water during the day. I thought it forward. They have brought none. that there was but one place (and truly into such a place, slavery has nearly converted the countries others, which must sink us as low in the opinion of the world, as the essential depravity of a slave people has long ago sunk us in the sight of God and all good men. But the British empire has repented, and if it planters, even better than a fair construction to the were true that their example and their laws could same effect; for their purpose was to good the aponce be pleaded in justification of slavery in the United States, it is true no longer; her weight is in the scale against us: she is absolved, and the act which To other causes of discontent and dissatisfaction, on the part of the apprentices, it must be added that the masters undertook by a combination among themselves, to prescribe a very low rate of wages for the

apprentices' free time.

Under all these extraordinary irritations, no violence has been done by the apprentices. It is a matter of wonder and gratitude that, with a few local and transient exceptions, they have not even stopped work, but have continued steadily at it. The Marquis of Sligo, in his speech to the Jamaica assembly, at the beginning of the present year and after five months trial of emancipation, declares that " not the slightest idea of any interruption of tranquillity exists in any quarter; and those preparations, which I have nevertheless felt it my duty to make, might without the slightest danger have been dispensed with." I am assured by a gentleman recently arrived from Jamaica, after a residence there of several months, that the crop of this year will in all probability be equal to that of the last,-that it has never been estinated that there would be a falling off beyond one fifth, but that the prospect now is, that there will be no falling off at all. This is stated on authority, which is known and respected; and, not like the adwerse rumors, anonymously—always anonymously. No citizen of the United States, respectable or not, has yet given his name to one of the many untoward paragraphs, which have been put forth on this subject. I wish it were otherwise. I wish I could see a responsible name affixed to one of those paragraphs, I warrant that it would be the last time that such a ame would appear in such a connexion.

In Demarara the principal difficulty has occurred tappears that after the first burst of joy, the slaves in that colony returned faithfully to their work, and it comes out in the charge of the Chief Justice, which I shall presently mention, that they had subsequently "refused to work on certain terms." In the abnce of all specification in the case, we must understand from this that the Guiana, like the Jamaica planters, had endeavored to coerce the apprentices to work in their free time, on such terms as the masters pleased to dictate, that is, the laborers had refused to be treated as if they were still slaves, and had claimed the benefit of the act. They shed no blood, and did They shed no blood, and did no violence, but assembled and marched with a flag staff, as the "ten hour men" have done in this city, during several mornings of late. The only use which has been charged upon the apprentices by the most virulent anti-liberty paper in all the ed they would become general. colonies, was the beating of a constable with fists. Let it be proclaimed for the satisfaction of every friend of human rights, and for the dissatisfaction of every republican despot, that a few fisty-cuffs with a constable in Demarara, on one single occasion, is the only violence, legal or illegal, to person or property, by night or by day, which has been noted by all the alicious vigilance of all the planters, as having been committed, or attempted, or contemplated, by the whole eight hundred thousand emancipated slaves!

But the flagstaff was construed by the Chief Justice, a slave-holder no doubt,) to be arms! and sever fortunate men were convicted of a capital offence for having been seen assembling and bearing them. One was sentenced to death, and I presume was judicially murdered in pursuance of the sentence. The

est, I believe, were transported.
In St. Christophers, considerable difficulty has ocurred,-but it has been exclusively passire. No ositive violence has been committed--none whatever has been alleged, except on the part of the whites in punishing. A few punishments, not capital, have been inflicted. In two weeks, however, the trouble been inflicted. In two weeks, however, the trouble we have sponsed a rightent capter, and by the great of the great of the punishments are endowed by their was at an end, and it was ascertained that there were then absent from work, out of twenty thousand, only thirty apprentices, and some of these had been so long time, and were supposed dead in the woods.

I have now stated the sum total of all the difficul-ties which have occurred in the West Indies, in the execution of the abolition act; and if the who ondensed into one ward of the city of Philadelphia or New York, it would not fill up the measure of outrage which has disgraced those cities, and every ward within them, ten times during the last thr papers are not yet dry, which announce attrocities of slave-holders in Mississippi a thousand times worse, and a thousand times more wicked, cold-blooded and cruel than all that has been charged pon the emancipated slaves of the West Indies, by heir most inveterate foes.

But this is not all—Antigua is within gunshot of St. Christophers; Antigua had 30,000 slaves; St. Christophers 20,000. Antigua has 15 blacks to 1 white; St. Christophers 11; both are sugar plant-ing colonies. There is no difference in their population, except that the slaves of Antigua were made instantaneously and totally free, when those of St Christophers were only made apprentices, or partially THE QUIET OF ANTIGUA HAS NOT YET BEEN DISTURBED FOR ONE MOMENT; and a negro is at the head of the Police of the island! 'The great doubt i head of the Police of the island! 'The great doubt is solved," say the journals of that Island; "the alarming prognostications of the advocates of slavery are FALSIFIED; and the highest hopes of the negros' friends fulfilled; a whole people, thirty thousand men, have passed from slavery into freedom, not only with the slighest irregularity, but with the mn and decorous tranquillity of a Sabbath.

What I have said of Antigua applies strictly to the Bermudas where also emanicipation was immediate and total. The contrast of Ohio and Kentucky in an economical point of view, is not more striking than that of Antigua and St Christophers in a moral. I might run a line betwist particular plantations within the districts which have been disturbed. A member of the Jamaica assembly, Mr. Shirley, whom desire to mention with honor, stated in his place

that he found no occasion to censure the apprentices and could not join in complaints against them; that Mr. John Weed late of Boston, now of Levell, Me.

into such contracts as would supercede its provisions, on his plantation were seven hundred, who had been I hope to receive some soon. I shall feel it an inexpressi-They required from them individual engagements to work fifty, instead of 'forty' hours in a week; and proposed in case of compliance to restore the little comforts which had been wickedly and illegally taken away. The apprentices refused these terms, and stopped work. A small military force was sent into one parish in Jamaica, and but one on this occasion. But the apprentices confined themselves to passive resistance, and claimed the benefit of the act and the proclamation. It is stated that some punishments were

If these things be so, is not the resolution true in These were the occurrences of the first ten in The planters, balked in their first scheme, appear to the Governor, who in an evil hour consented a new proclamation, announcing a new ar-Indies? Hundreds of presses have printed strings of the resolutions presented and adopted, the world may be detraction against the West Indies, and what solitary able to judge how far our favor or friendship towards that press has had the justice and manhood to vindicate them? What newspaper has told the whole truth Not one: throughout this wide and free and Chris-

that the column which announces the success of British abolition, will be the handwriting on the wall American press, except the fear that the truth the would advance our cause, and an internal conviction deeply impressed and steadily acted upon, or rather against, that if emancipation prospers in the British colonies, slavery perishes forever in the United States?

There is one great and master fact which cannot be hidden from the mass of good people in our country, nor prevented from sinking deep into their minds. It is that in this mighty change with all the no female, disturbed the slumbers of no cradle If there had been an instance throughout the

eventeen colonies, the enemies would have brought

This is indeed a great and glorious result. Let us never murmur again at what God permits. We all thought that the apprenticeship was a bad thing; and so it was in itself, but divine wisdom

From seeming evil, still educing good,

has made it the occasion of demonstrating more clearly than a full and perfect measure of justice could have done, the superior safety and advantage of the immediate and total enfranchisement of the

Next to God, our thanks are due to the colored population of the West Indies. They have been sorely tried. I have the most direct and satisfactory proof that but for gratitude to God and their British advocates, hope of complete liberty, forgetting present suffering and looking forward to future felicity, the apprentices would, beyond all question, have risen in bloody rebellion; and if ever a people would have been justified, they would. But it has been a common expression among them, "by insur-rection we may throw back our liberty, and we shall hurt our friends." What better proof could any people give of a wise forecast, manly reflection, and sympathetic feeling? This case places the colored man on a pedestal beyond the reach of the malignant falsifiers and the equally malignant sup-pressers of truth in all this republic of slaves, both black and white.

I have only to add, as the most auspicious circumstance of all, that prejudice against skin, once as ferocious in the West Indies as in Boston, has faded quite away. Colored men are now seen side by side with white, av. white Britons, in the street, in the stage, in the drawing room, in the legislative hall, in the jury box, at the bar, and on the bench. The resolution was adopted with unanimity and

extraordinary energy.
[Mr. C. was followed by Mr. Thompson, whose address was published in the Liberator of the 8th inst. and should be read in connexion with the fore-

"The mean and perfidious spirit with which the presses in this Republic have caught and echoed every Anti-Liberty lie, while they have suppressed every Anti-Slavery truth, respecting West India emancipation, is illustrated by an amusing anecdote, published by the Editor of the United States Gazette, himself opposed to abolition, but possessed of a good sense of the ridiculous. How could a disciple of Rabelais consent to suppress a laugh for the sake of suppressing truth, however important? That would be too much to expect of pro-slavery virtue. Expede Herculem. One may look through a key-hole and see an assassination.

[From the Philadelphia (U. S.) Gazette.] LATEST FROM JAMAICA!!

sland as in a very revolted

We cut the above clear and intelligible piece news from an afternoon paper of yesterday. The in-telligence which it is meant to convey, was given to our readers some time since; long enough, it appears, to have travelled leisurely to the east, and, after being newly vamped up in a New-York paper, as a speci-men of their latest intelligence, has at length made its appearance in this city, in the above form. take the trouble of giving it a fresh start.

Mr. GARRISON-

My Dear Friend,-I wish the attention of every abolitionist in America might be called to the subject of prayer -America has never seen such a day as this. The Pharaoh-like spirit of this nation is every day more fully developed. God is about to do something with the United States that will hold a conspicuous place with his notable dealings with nations of the earth, and shall be memorable through eternity.-This is my opinion, as I believe it we have espoused a righteous cause; and by the grace of God we will be 'faithful unto death.' Yet of ourselves we can do nothing. It is of the first importance that abolition- whereas Slavery is contrary to the principles of na-

the lips of those who have risen up to crush the abolitionists! It must sicken the soul of every considerate person who has any regard for the glory of God and the honor of stand in need of our sympathy and benevolent co-operations. his law. Their talk is absolutely atheistical. They 'exalt themselves above every thing which is called God.' They bid defiance virtually to the great I AM. Who that has the least particle of piety can help saying, in the language of the Psalmist, 'O Lord God to whom vengeance belongeth; O God, to whom vengeance belongeth, show THY-SELF; lift up thyself, thou Judge of the earth: render a reward to the proud.' [See the whole psalm.]

I said our hope alose is in God-we renounce all dependence on carnal veapons-let us therefore look to God for help. I wish, friend Garrison, through your paper. to make the following request :- For all who feel a that duty, safety, and the best interests of all concernfreedom to solemnly carenant together, through grace assisting them, to pray daily to the God of all the earth; to the God of the oppressed, that he would glorify himself in the God of the oppressed, that he would glorify himself in the abolition of slavery; that he would in his own way humble the proud of this nation who are now practically bidding him defiance; and that he would shield and protect his servants who are engaged in the cause of abolition. I humbly ask all such to send me their names. I have felt this pressing on my mind with a good deal of the control of the cont the God of the oppressed, that he would glorify himself in have felt this pressing on my mind with a good deal of weight for a number of lays, and it is a relief to me thus to express it. I would by no means have done it thus ident, two Vice Presidents, a Sccretary, a Treasurer publicly if I could have done it any other way. It is a and a Librarian, who with six Counsellors, shall conhumble call, but I hope it will be answered by some at least. Many names might be sent in one letter-male and female. We intend here to try to lie low at the footstool of merey and ery unto God day and night until we die or slavery is no more. At I may hope to receive hundreds of letters, it is indispensible that they should be post paid. April. Special meetings may be called when the

RAY POTTER. P. S. I think one of the Queens of England said she had rather encounter an army of twenty thousand men than

SALEM, August 11th, 1835.

To MESSES. GARRISON & KNAPP : My Dear Friends—In consequence of reports which are present at such meeting thirds of the members present at such meeting the members present at such members pr the American Colonization Society, which being incorrect, we assembled on Thursday evening last, in order that by the resolutions presented and adopted, the world may be institution at this time extends; and the following being a correct copy of the proceedings, you will please insert the same in your next paper. I remain,

With much esteem, Your obedient servant CHAS, LENOX REMOND.

The colored citizens of Salem, agreeably to previous notice, convened at the Union Bethel to express their sentiments in relation to the American Colonization Society. Chas. Lenox Remond was called to the Chair, and Thomas Drew appointed Secretary. After some remarks from the Chairman, the following Report was read :-

Whereas, There are in circulation, Reports, purporting Whereas, There are in circulation, Reports, purporting that we, the colored citizens of Salem, approve of the measures pursued by the A. C. S., and are desirous of emigrating to Liberia, we declare those reports to be untrue, and without the least foundation; and we believe now, as we have ever believed, that the principles and doctrines of the said society are selfish, corrupt, unjust, cruel and hypocritical, alike opposed to the genius of Republicanism, and the spirit of Christianity.

The following resolutions were then unanimously adopted.

The following resolutions were then unanimously adopt-

Resolved, That this meeting have, from its origin, look. Resolved, That this meeting have, from its origin, looked upon the advocates and members of the Colonization
Society, as embracing, not our friends but our enemies, and
believe them to be unmindful of the future condition of ourselves or children, and as wishing nothing other than our
banishment from the land which gave us birth.

Resolved, That it is the opinion of this meeting, that the
publications of the society, with the speeches of many of
its first and most influential advocates, has had a direct

its first and most influential advocates, has had a direct tendency to destroy our reputation as a class, and given encouragement to that prejudice which proves the most formidable foe with which we have to contend.

Resolved, That we will not, upon any consideration, desert that portion of our brethren still in bondage, but will endeavor to testify to the world, by our good conduct, that they, in common with ourselves, have a right to enjoy Liberty and the elective franchise guaranteed by the Bill of Rights to enjoy.

Rights to every American citizen.

Resolved, That we consider it the duty of every colored person to unite in putting down this ungrateful institution of prejudice, which denies us even common privileges with

the white citizens.

Resolved, That after having divested ourselves of all Resolved, That after having divested ourselves of all unreasonable prejudice, and reviewed the whole ground of our opposition to the American Colonization Society, with all the candor of which we are capable, we still declare to the world that we are unable to arrive at any other conclusion than that the life-giving principles of the association are totally repugnant to the spirit of true benevolence.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be copied and forwarded for publication in the Liberator for next

[Signed.] CHAS. LENOX REMOND, Chairman. Thomas Drew, Secretary. SALEM, August 6, 1835.

To the Editor of the Liberator :

Your last number contains a reiteration of strong charges | en in buckram I said, Hal.' against me, for shocking sentiments said to have been uttered by me at a meeting of Mr. Lundy's several years wrong in reproving supposed wrong. By what authority ago. As your impressions published at that time were did he abuse abolitionists in a public assembly, except that wrong, and seem to get more so as distance intervenes, I very authority which guarantees to us the right of meet wish to set you right.

to my table, conferred harmoniously with him on the sub-ject for hours, went around the city with him for his assis-denied O'Connel's right 'to interfere with this country.' tance, obtained for him the gratuitous use of our Lecture And what sight right have you to interfere with him oom, and cordially took part in his object. After hearing This closed the conversation. his address, in which he dwelt chiefly on the domestic The speaker before mentioned, said, these reformer slave-trade, nothing was further from my thoughts than to (why did he use that word except that he knew that he was offer any counteracting sentiments, or frustrate his design. addressing a set of hearty tories?) offer no plan, but only What I meant to say, and think I did say, and several of seek to inflame.' my friends then present tell me they understood me to The following books published by abolitionists do each say, was in substance as follows. That God often over- and all of them lay down 'a plan: rules events in themselves evil, for the promotion of ultimate good. That the large annual sale of slaves from Society, by W. L. GARRISON, 1833, pp. 17-18. The Kentucky, Virginia, and Maryland, tended to make those Despotism of Freedom, a Speech at the First Anniversa States ultimately free. That their bordering on free States ry of the N. E. Anti-Slavery Society, by D. L. CHILD, made white labor less despicable, and thus tended to supplant slave labor. That the addition of those States to British Emancipation, by the SAME, 1834, p. 37. WRIGHT'S The most recent advices from Jamaica, represent those who have now no slaves, would augment northern Sin of Slavery and its Remedy. Appeal in behalf of that state, from partial in- influence in Congress. That Tennessee and North Caro- class of Americans called Africans, by Mrs. CHILD, 1833. surrections of the manumitted slaves - and it was fear- line would next become border states, and be subject to Chap. III. pp. 77-104. The Abolitionisi, by S. E. Sawthe same process, and thus in the lapse of time our coun- ALL, 1833, pp. 23-4-5. Second Annual Report N. E. Alltry might, from merely natural causes, see the evil greatly ti-Slavery Society, by SAME, 1834, pp. 18-19. The Onio circumscribed. That all this constituted some relief to by Mrs. CHILD, p. 112, and Preface p. xiii. An Inquiry our feelings in regard to this internal slave trade, and into the character and tendency of the American Coin tended to further efforts for earlier emancipation.

As you have more than once published the circumstances JAY, 1835, pp. 197-8. Proceedings of the Ohio Anti-Siaas you understood them, I hope you will insert the above very Convention, 1835, pp. 10-16. Second Asunal Reas my account of the matter.

HOWARD MALCOM. Boston, August 25th, 1835.

PREAMBLE.

WHEREAS the Most 'High God ' hath made of one existence is based upon this principle, as recognized created equal, and that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights, among which are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happines whereas Slavery is contrary to the principles of haists realize this and act accordingly. Let every one who
has an interest at the throne of grace give himself to prayer
—let him pray that God would vindicate his own character, truth and cause, and humble the proud of this land.

ter, truth and cause, and humble the proud of this land. How God-provoking is the language which flows from the lips of those who have risen up to crush the abolitionare under the highest obligation to seek its removal by a moral influence; and whereas we believe that the ation, we do hereby agree to form ourselves into a Sciety, to be governed by the following

CONSTITUTION.

ARTICLE 1. This Society shall be called the Cam-

bridgeport Anti-Slavery Society, auxiliary to the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society. ART. 2. The objects of this Society are, to endeavor, under the sanction of law, humanity, and religion to effect the abolition of Slavery in the United States to convince our countrymen, by arguments addresse to their understandings and consciences, that slave-holding is a heinous crime in the sight of God,—and

ART. 4. The officers of this Society shall be a Pres and a Librarian, who will six confiscious, shall be stitute a Board of Managers; all of whom shall be chosen annually on the last Monday in July,—at which time the Board shall present to the Society a

Board shall deem it expedient. Meetings of the B may be called by the President or Secretary, members of the Society, or five members of the B of Managers, shall constitute a quorum for busin.

Art. 6. As one principal object of this Societhe diffusion of information on the subject of slatter than the Board, as far as the funds will admit, shall distributed the Libertian backs, namphets, and reither the second of the s

with the Librarian, books, pamphlets, and peris for that purpose, which shall be subject to the of any person who will read them with care and turn them to the Librarian.

ART. 7. This Constitution may be altered egular meeting of the Society, by a vote change the general object of the Society.

THE ANTI-LIBERTY MEETING IN -

No. I.

As a painter would conceal a father's face in a picto of a daughter's shame, so we suppress the venerable a which every honest tongue must falter to pronounce. every manly cheek blush to hear in such a connexion. Wa would devoutly thank God-that God to whom our fathen appealed, when they proclaimed that ALL men have as inalienable right to liberty, and 'pledged their sacred has or' to maintain that right, that we are still free, and that he has not in his wrath left us to the delusions of the ware of all slavery-white slavery.

In the first place, this was a meeting on the subject of slavery, held to stop the holding of meetings on that sai ect-a discussion to put down discus against the right to argue-opening mouths to the nouths to be forever shut-inquiry into the expediency of prohibiting inquiry. There never was any thing under hear. en or earth either comparable to it, except the viper sing. ing itself! Who wishes to stop enquiry except those who fear it? Who have consigned scholars and patriots to the inquisition and the grave? Have they been men who loved truth and bated evil? Come, stand up, my hula men, and answer! Why did Aram fear the telling of a certain tale? Why did Bluebeard command that a parcicular chamber should not be opened except BY HIMSELF's Why do not the Holy Alliance sit in public? Why did the American Convention of 1787 sit in secret, and prohibit even the members from taking any copy from their journal, or corresponding with their own constituents on any proposed provision of the Federal Constitution? +

Having shown the shamefulness, inconsistency, and an dacity of the attempt on one part, to trammel up our tongues, and a suitable contempt on the other, we shall say a word or two about the actors in that consistent undertaking, or rather about the sentiments they uttered As to the men, we let them go. God assoilizie them.

He, who opened the discussion, denied our right to discuss, i. e. he denied our right to discuss in the manner which we choose. Now this is equivalent to denying it altogether, because those who find the matter of a speech or writing disagreeable, will never approve of any set of words in which the same thing shall be expressed. Hence we find the South Carolina School Committees excluding Mr. Pierpont's admirable reading book from their schools because it contains an extract from Webster's Plymouth Discourse, upon the slave-trade, i. e. the foreign slave. trade! One of the late speakers happening to mention the slave-trade, and our merit (mark that) in enacting it to be piracy, saw that he had made a mistop-that he had not been sufficiently specific for southern ears; and suspend ing the magnificent march of his prose, he exclaimed, with an emphasis entirely satisfactory to the breeders and traders present- I mean, sir, the foreign slave-trade. 'Elev

To return to the first speaker. He was guilty of real ing, and the liberty of speech? A degenerate Irishman Mr. Lundy came to this city a stranger; I received him once traduced O'Connel in our presence, because here

zation and the American Anti-Slavery Societies, by WM. port of the American Anti-Slavery Society, 1835, pp. 78-

It will be perceived that the earliest of these works has been before the public two or three years; the latest sev CONSTITUTION OF THE CAMBRIDGEPORT eral months; and all are for sale in this city. Yet the ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY. speaker, a gentleman of intelligence and piety, told two thousand men, prepared to believe every word he said, that these reformers had offered no plan.' He had better read, and then speak!

There is one article of our plan, which is the basis of all the rest; it is to inform those who are unacquainted with the subject.

The same orator said, 'suppose the southerners should form associations to break up schools for colored children in the north, would the north submit to it?' We reply that we rather guess they would. But, for our own part, we would be delighted to have such associations formed. We would volunteer to distribute their publications gratia. We would like to meet any champion of the Philistines it the name of the Lord of Hosts, on that ground. If we did not unwhig every southern, and eke every northern man, who should venture to stand forth in that cause, there is no more virtue in types than in tories. The southerners would not be offended if we would attack them on some unitigable ground,-something trifling, or something which they and the world deem honorable. They would be delighted to have us do so. Suppose we were to say that they are such cowards that they dare not fight a duel, or mingle in a melee with pistols and dirks in the streets; would any body believe such a story, or would they care a pin for our saying it a thousand times ? Sometimes southern students and travellers go away without paying their bills at college, stables and hotels, meaning to return and pay when they have the money. Suppose we were to call them thieves for this; would it worry them? Should we make any headway? Is it not what any man may honestly, as well as dishonestly do? Pour language is unpleased to them because their consciences adopt it! As Chatham said of a corrupt minister, who held, just as southerners do of northerners, that 'every one has his price'- it is the arder of conviction which has offended them.' Why is George Thom pson so terrible? Because he is the speak ing trumpet of Almighty God. They cannot silence it, or us either. 'Prepare your racks and pincers.'

The southerners are just waking up from the slumbers of an unsafe and unblessed couch. They know not yet what sort of spirit they have to deal with. They think

* This story, fearfully known in the nursery and the drama, was founded on the history of a Freuen Nobleman, great hereditary and aristoratic master of many tlate. Hence the temptation by which he fell. He was executed for his murders and debaucheries.

† See Luther Martin's Genuine Information to the lef-

of the Board tary. Tea business.
Society is
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erable name nounce, and nexion. We n our fathers en have an sacred honee, and that of the want e subject of on that sub--argument is to cause epediency of under beav. viper stingpt those who triots to the n men who p, my little telling of a that a par-HIMSELF? Why did the and prohibit n their jourents on any ney, and auer, we shall hey uttered. ie them. right to dixthe manner. lenying it alf a speech or sed. Hence es excluding their schools 's Plymouth reign slavemention the cting it to be t he had not and suspendclaimed, with ers and tradrade.' Elevuilty of real hat authority , except that ght of meetrate Irishmaa cause he cenn oppression with him !

then tyrants increase the weight of the boundar's fetters, and threaten extermination to all who shall due to a minutherable but wark.

They were mighty in particular to the world of ferror earding the constitution. They are entirely help the short file ferror and short the street of thoused and advocate liberty and equality, and are thrown in the yesteries at the sight of a little Anti-Slavery tract, air proposed in the hysteries at the sight of a little Anti-Slavery tract, air proposed in the proposed i feather our arguments, is reason or humanity thereby de- the sword?

stop the trade in slaves and the souls of men; to sanctify the Sabbath, propagate the gospel, open the fountains of From the days of Martin Luther to the present time, we

Notice.

So will all time and all elerative souls of men; to sanctify the Sabbath, propagate the gospel, open the fountains of salvation, give light to the blind, reclaim from heathenism millions of our race in the midst of a christian people, and being glory to God in the highest, on earth peace and good-will to men!

We insert the resolutions which were adopted at the Fancai Hall meeting, unaccompanied by any remarks of our ewn, as we are stinced for room in our present number. We predict that the speeches of Messrs. Sprage and Flerker will be a millstone about their necks to sink them mon now, but ultimately—in the depths of public diagrace. A tremendous reaction in the feelings and sentiments of the months of the months. The PEOPLE is soon to take place, and these men will find the remaining the resident, and yet excite the most gainst him for his labors of love.]

So dod and his word, decide.

NOTICE.

So will all time and an electrony—so do dod and his word, decide.

NOTICE.

So will all time and an electrony—so do dod and his word, decide.

NOTICE.

So dod and his word, decide.

NOTICE.

By the permission of Providence, there will be an abuse of the Paul Humane Society, on the discussion;—it is an abuse of language;—it is mockety.

5. The efforts of these reformers are calculated to the tonion. They are sending out their agents, to discussion of the valual place of the remaining and self-denying conduct—than is present to find the ease of our English brother. Like Paul, he has on their therefore, and customers and such color them. They are sending out their applications are published and circulated, tending the value of the prediction and section—and then say—Can't we discuss this subject? It is not discussion;—it is an abuse of language;—it is mockety.

5. The efforts of these reformers are calculated to the tenion. They are reformers are calculated to the time permission of Providence, there will be an abuse of the present number.

We insert the resolutions which were adopted at the ease of our English

honestly, that it is the old snazling about slavery that can be 'pacified with a hoghead of tobacco, or a bag of cottom', or that will erough at a frown. If they expect this be after the most studing the proceedings; but at any little unusual fall asleep again. One day, while he was reposing as usual, this head resting pagain. One day, while he was reposing as usual, this head resting on the head of those and this body in the most and the control of the present as a discasse that Harrison Gray Olis will not receive in exercision of the sate plunderers of their own species, as soons as particulable. As men, to them by another belong 'certain in firm, and the black, are bound up in the union. Let us do our participable. As the indigonal of the base plunderers of their own species, as soons as paralteed on the base plunderers of their own species, as soons as the presentation, or they will be disappointed. They must 'undo the heavy had disappointed. They must 'undo the heavy had been they must along them the sate of the abolitionists, was held on Friday last. The hall was completely filled for two hours, and a built is completely filled for two hours, and a sum of the absolutionists, was held on Friday last. The hall was completely filled for two hours, and about its consistency and inspection of the abolitionists, was held on Friday last. The hall was completely filled for two hours, and about its consistency and inspection of the abolitionists, was held on Friday last. The hall was completely filled for two hours, and about its consistency and inspection of the abolitionists, was held on Friday last. The hall was completely filled for two hours, and as a sum of the present of the abolitionists, was held on Friday last. The hall was completely filled for two hours, and as a sum of the base of the abolitionists, was held on Friday last. The hall was completely filled for two hours, and as good order as perhaps there could be, where express and so of a protection of the base plant and the most anging in particular The content we cannot a single stream of the content of the conten

rants even unto death!

Tants organization of ntoral strength—by three hundred efficient organization of ntoral strength—by three hundred efficient organization of ntoral strength—by three hundred efficient of drums, the confused noise of battle, or the renown of battle, or the first of them if they

things to it, how righteousness goes before it! It is to bind Christ, amid the jeers and assaults of an evil world, than forgiveness will place upon our heads a crown of imper-

manify, and of guildess but suffering innocency! How it appeals to the instinct and common sense of mankind! how loudly all nature pleads in its behalf! how it is supported by the examples of the champions of literty in all ages of the world! how principle guards it, how bonesty ages of the world! how principle guards it, how bonesty ages of the world! how principle guards it, how bonesty ages of the world! how principle guards it, how bonesty ages of the world! how principle guards it, how bonesty ages of the world! how principle guards it, how bonesty will make them known ages of the champions of literty in all ages of the world! how principle guards it, how bonesty will make them known ages of the world! how principle guards it, how bonesty will make them known to the slaves. You scatter them when you know will make them known to the slaves. You scatter them when you know how be less than 70 or 80, including a large distillery.

our conduct—and consequently to deprecate all tu-multuous assemblies, or riotous or violent proceedings, all outrages on person and property, and all illegal no-tions of the right or duty of executing summary and vindictive justice in any mode unsanctioned by law

The speeches of Messrs. Sprague and Otis will

Destructive Fire in Charlestown .- At about six o'clock Tuesday afternoon, a desolating fire broke out in Charlestown. It commenced in a wooden building tenanted by an Irish family, on Main-st. near the old bridge, and was soon communicated to the surrounding buildings, nearly all of which were of wood. Owing to a deficiency of water, the fire could not be checked in its outset; and through the fires of persecution. Suppose the Baptists, for opinion's sake, (and tion—and to return good for evil, forgiveness for injury, and blessing for cursing.

They are wrong, because that the first of the threatened it is for this that the abolitonists are persecuted.) should moral for the cultive, all laws relating to slatery are wrong, because they are wrong, because that the collection of the word in the cultive, and because they are wrong, because that the collection of the word in the cultive, and because they are wrong the threatened it is for this that the abolitonists are persecuted.) denoted the more it is troder upon by the iron hoof of violence, the more it will spread. How much more certainly and vigorously then, will a righteous cause grow, under similar circumstances? How it is tendency.

And, oh! how just and merciful is the cause that we esponse—the cause of violence disconnected the cause of violence disconnected the cause of violence denoted the cause of violence, the more it will superior to physical? Are spiritual weapons better than carnal? Are the victories of truth more glorious than those of brute force? Is it mobler to espouse the cause of the land, and directly revolutionary in its tendency.

And, oh! how just and merciful is the cause that we esponse the cause of violence denoted the cause of violence denoted the land, and directly revolutionary in its tendency.

And the width of the poor and needy, the manacled and the dumb, whose giveness is omnipotent. Brethern, let us cherish and obey it, however much it may cost us in time, for in eternity it, however much it may cost us in time, for in eternity it, however much it may cost us in time, for in eternity it, however much it may cost us in time, for in eternity it, however much it may cost us in time, for in eternity it, however much it may cost us in time, for in eternity it, however much it may cost us in time, for in eternity it, however much it may cost us in time, for in eternity it, however much it may cost us in time, for in eternity it, however much it may cost us in time, for in eternity it, however much it may cost us in time, for in eternity it, however much it may cost us in time and laws of the land, and directly used in of constitution and laws of the land, and directly it is tendency.

A They adopt, and send for the land, and directly it is the land, and tirectly it is the land, and time of the land, to the slaves of those who can make no returns of gratitude, than in successing with those who can make no returns of gratitude, than in sacciating with those who can make no returns of gratitude, than in shift the most endearing relations of his; to restore the stolen the husband to his wife, and parents to their offspring; to the husband to his wife, and parents to their offspring; to slow the rade in slaves and the souls of men; to sanctify the Sabbath, propagate the gospel, open the fountains of slaves. From the days of Martin Luther to the present time, we the salves and the souls of men; to spend association with the salves are clearly manifested in advocating the rights to incur the hazard and toil of war? Is pure disinteresting the disinterestic to that strange, concerning the first tendency is to produce insurrection and murder. You say your object is only to persuade him, and the strange, concerning the first tendency is to produce insurrection and murder. You say your object is only to persuade him to the fiery trial which is to try you, as though some strange, concerning the first tendency is to produce insurrection and murder. You say your object is only to persuade him, and the fiery trial which is to try you, as though some strange, concerning the fiery trial which is to try you, as though some strange, concerning the fiery trial which is to try you, as though some strange, concerning the fiery trial which is to try you, as though some strange, concerning the fiery trial which is to try you, as though some strange, concerning the fiery trial which is to try you, as though some strange, concerning the fiery trial which is to try you, as though some strange, concerning the fiery trial which is to try you, as though some strange, concerning the fiery trial which is to try you, as though some strange, concerning the fiery trial which is to try you and reme. You say your object is only to persuade him. You say your object is only to persuade him. You say your object is only to persuade him. You say yo to the slaves. You scatter them when you know be less than 70 or 80, including a large distillery

We reply that as formed. We ations gratis. e Philistines in und. If we did northern man, use, there is no atherners would n some untenaing which they old be delighted y that they are el, or mingle in is; would any are a pin for our outhern students

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Anti-Slavery 17-18. The D. L. CHILD, 7. WRIGHT's behalf of that Сип. В. 1833. y S. E. SEWort N. E. An-J. The Oasis, . An Inquiry erican Colonieties, by WM. Dhio Anti-Slad Annual Re-1835, pp. 78ese works has

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pincers. m the slumbers know not yet th. They think ery and the dra-ich Nobleman, a of many slaves. Ie was executed

tion to the Leg-

LITERARY.

[From the Lynn Record.] LINES Written on hearing the recent Anti-Slavery discourse, by

the Rev. George Thompson. Welcome! welcome, friend and brother, Unto our native shore; I've heard thy deep ton'd eloquence My sister's wrong deplore. It was with a heart uplifted, Metheught that I did see; A crown of righteousness prepar'd, A robe made white for thee. For sure thou art commission'd From the High and Holy One! Thou hast the words of living truth, The light of God's own Son. Thou hast left thy home and kindred, And crossed the deep blue sea; And here thy voice is join'd with our's, 'To set the captive free.' Thou art pleading for our sister! Thou pleadest for our friend; Unto our heavenly Father, Thy keeping we commend. Man's arm is weak, but His is strong, And mighty is to save; And he will safely bear thee up, Above the foaming wave. Tho' persecution thee assail, We cannot for thee fear! The word of God is thy support, Thy belmet, shield, and spear. Our faith remains unshaken, Tho' the stormy billows rage; Freedom! of speech, and of the press, Is on our nation's page!

BIRDS IN SUMMER BY MARY HOWITT.

How pleasant the life of a bird must be Flitting about in each leafy tree; In the leafy tree so broad and tail, Like a green and beautiful palace hall. With its airy chambers, light and boon That opens to sun, and stars, and moon; That open unto the bright blue sky, And the frolicksome winds as they wander by.

They have left their nests in the forest bough, Those homes of delight they need not now; And the young and the old they wander out, And traverse their green world round about. And, hark! at the top of this leafy hall, How one to the other they lovingly call; 'Come up, come up!' they seem to say, 'Where the topmost twigs on the breezes sway!'

'Come up, come up, for the world is fair, Where the merry leaves dance in the summer air ! And the birds below give back the cry, We come, we come, to the branches high! How pleasant the life of the birds must be, Living in love in a leafy tree, And away through the air what joy to go, And to look on the green, bright earth below !

How pleasant the life of a bird must be Skimming about on the breezy sea, Cresting the billows like silvery foam, And then wheeling away to its cliff-built home! What joy it must be to sail, upborne By a strong, free wing, through the rosy morn To meet the young sun face to face, And pierce like a shaft the boundless space !

To pass through the howers of the silver cloud, And to sing in the thunder-halls aloud; To spread out the wings for a wild free flight With the upper cloud-winds, -oh, what delight Oh. what would I give, like a bird, to go Right on through the arch of the sun-lit bow. And to see how the water drops are kissed. Into green, and yellow, and Amethyst!

How pleasant the life of a bird must be. Wherever it listeth there to flee : To go when a joyful fancy calls Dashing down 'mong the waterfalls, Then wheeling about with its mates at play, Above and below, and among the spray, Hither and thither, with screams as wild As the laughing mirth of a rosy child

What joy it must be like a living breeze, To flutter about 'mong the flowering trees; Lightly to soar, and see beneath The wastes of the blossoming purple heath And the vellow furze, like fields of gold. That gladden some fairy region old : On mountain fogs, on the billow sea. On the leafy stems of the forest tree, How pleasant the life of a bird must be !

HOME.

OR THE HAPPY FIRE-SIDE.

When the evening flings her dusky shade, O'er day's departing close; When labor drops the pen or spade For pleasure or repose-

With hasty step, and gladsome heart, I seek my much loved home : A cot that boasts no builder's art. An unaspiring dome.

Yet there the virtues with their train Of social joys resort; There health, and peace, and freedom reign, Fair exiles from a court.

When heard the scrapings of my feet, What trapsports stir within Affection pipes her welcomes sweet,

A pleasing, tuneful din. My children fly to share my kiss, A little artless group! There center'd is a mother's bliss,

My roving partner in ber turn, Anticipates desire; And oft, as if it would not burn, She trims the blazing fire.

And all a father's hope.

Officiously she now displays The dish and cleanly platter, And when excuse for aught she prays, Contentment cries ' no matter.

Thus round my soul endearment twines, With stronger, faster hold; Yes, Hymen's lamp still brighter shines, And charms still new unfold

As thus connubial pleasures rise, To gild my dear abade To heaven I lift my grateful eyes, And thank a bounteous God.

THE IDOL. Whatever passes as a cloud hetween, The mental eye of faith, and things unseen Causing that brighter world to disappear, Or seem less lovely, and its hopes less dear, This is our world, our idel, though it bear Affection's impress, or devotion's air.

HENRY DIAZ.

been deliberately formed, he proposed to the Com- Cinco Pontas! mander, John Fernandes, to raise a regiment of his own color, and bring them to the rescue of his own color, and bring them to the rescue of the evidence of his own senses. The intheir common country. Although the Portuguese, their common country. Although the Portuguese, the incommon country. Although the Portuguese, the incommon country would be their vengence; but they considerable discountry that the by the community, they would see at once how trept of a full, plethoric habit, corpulent in a and other nations of the south of Europe, have never indulged towards the colored race those rancorous prejudices which exist in the United States, yet the sudden appearance, and singular proposal, of this intrepid negro, occasioned no small surprise among the Portuguese officers. The arrival of Joan of Arc in the camp of Charles the Seventh could scarcely have produced more thanks and congratulations of his commanding wonder. But Diaz, though an enthusiast, made no pretension to miracles. He was well acquainted with the character of his race; and he relied upon his own influence, and tact, to develope the great qualities, which he well knew they posessed. Their situation was indeed wretched and degraded in the extreme; but he had occasional- great distinction. The king desired him to choose ly seen in them, as he felt within himself, a capacity for high and noble deeds. When a beggar is merely requested that his regiment might be peroffered silver, he is not likely to be very fastidious about the stamp of the coin; and thus it was with the Portuguese commander. He readily accepted the proposal of Diaz; but with an incredulous smile, that plainly implied he considered it no harm for the blackies to try; just as a father looks and speaks to little boys, when they ask to hold the plough.

Henry Diaz returned triumphantly to his companions, to communicate the success of his mission. He exhibited the parchment he had received; and though few could read the words, all were enabled to appreciate the magnitude of the seals, and the magnificence of the flourishes.

Negroes have always shown a readiness to exchange domestic slavery for the milder servitude, and more exciting scenes of the army. They fear bullets less than stripes. The history of revolutions in North and South America,—but especially in the latter,-furnish sufficient proofs

of the truth of this remark. The regiment was soon full, and organized into regular battalions and companies. Such was the ton, S. C. is severely censured by many respecttalent and energy of Diaz, and such effective use able journals; and partizan leeling seems not to had he made of the hours he was enabled to steal be culisted in this case, as many of the political from laborand from sleep, that in less than two friends of the Post Master General condemn his months his troops were completely equipped, and in as perfect a state of discipline as the oldest doubt that Mr. Kendall has made a false step, corps of the army. From miserable, ragged, servile creatures, they had suddenly started up into brave and stout men, their faces animated with independence and decision of character which we intelligence and hope, and their eyes glistening like the flashing of the sun upon their bright

By the fierce and unyielding courage of this regiment, and the genius and skill of its com- NOT CONDEMN the step you have taken.' He thus mander, the Dutch were repeatedly defeated, after the most severe contests. The soldiers were will not do to trust 'committees' with the supernever, but once, known to waver from the rock. vision and inspection of the mails, and the dispolike firmness said to distinguish colored troops, sition of a portion of their contents. If one set Once, when struggling against a vast superiority of men assumes this right to-day, without rebuke of numbers, there was a momentary relaxation of from the head of the department, another may their efforts, and some symptoms of dismay. Their claim it to-morrow, and a third the next day, and Colonel rushed into the midst of the breaking where is the mischief to stop? 'The general and ranks, and exclaiming, 'Are these the brave com-panions of Henry Diaz!' he restored their confidence, and secured the victory. By a new and expense, and by a code of salutary laws. The desperate charge, the enemy were completely

After eight years of almost constant warfare, the Dutch were driven from that vast territory, which now forms the empire of Brazil. Of all those rich possessions, which they had expended olated,-nothing finally remained, but one large, and apparently impregnable fortress, called Cinco alike that these mails should be inviolable Pontas, near Pernambuco. It commanded the whole city and neighborhood, and was well prosand men. Many useless attempts were made says:to get possession of this important post. It was of Henry Diaz!

He sent an officer to the Commander-in-Chief, General readily granted this request; but with a still smaller hope of any favorable result, than he had entertained, when the slave first proposed his characteristic earnestness. The superior officers circulating publications of an incendiary and in-listened respectfully; for his well-earned reputation effectually protected the speaker from open judge of what is incendiary and inflamatory ? derision. The result of the conference was that there any reservation of that in his eath of of-the General declined adopting the measures proposed, but had no objection that Diaz himself

say to one of the officers, 'It is a nigger plan.' made preparations for his hazardous enterprise

with all possible secrecy and despatch.

His men were ordered to lay aside their musshoulders a heap of wood, tightly bound together with osier bands. Thus prepared, at two o'clock in the morning, their commander gave directions to march toward the fort. The night was dark, and the column arrived at their destination in perfect safety. Silently and rapidly they deposited their bundles in the deep trench, beginning at the outer margin, and building successive layers towards the wall. As fast as this operation was performed, they filed off, and formed companies, in readiness to scale the wall, as soon as this combined bridge and ladder should be completed. They were obliged to wait but a brief period. The Roman warriors could not have buried the parricide women under their shields with more celerity, than the soldiers of Diaz filled up the fosse, and formed an ascent to the wall.

The garrison were sleeping; and before they were completely roused, the Brazilians had gained the greater part of the fortress. As soon as the Dutch recovered a little from their first surprise and confusion, they formed a campact phalanx, and offered desperate resistance. Diaz received a sabre wound, which shattered the bones of his left arm, above the wrist. It was necessary to staunch the blood, which flowed profusely. Finding that it would take the surgeon some time

HENRY DIAZ.

This was one of the most remarkable men of his age. In the course of a long and harrassing war with their Dutch masters, the Brazilians had become fatigued, and their resources nearly exhausted. In the midst of their greatest despondance a steal active performance of their greatest despondance a steal active performance of the fight; and although the Dutch had greatly the advantage in the use of their artillery and muskets, they could not long withstand the determined bravery of their assailants. Fighting hand to hand, they soon killed, or captured, the whole garrison, and took possession of their immenses a store active performance of the fight; and although the Dutch had greatly the advantage in the use of their artillery and muskets, they could not long withstand the mand it as a moral right; and branch to sustain him and him property against violence, and he may determined bravery of their assailants. Fighting hand to hand, they soon killed, or captured, the whole garrison, and took possession of their immenses at a preventative to the mischief of rioters, that the legislature of this State pass a law, making every to visit a substantial grocer, of respectable to sustain him and him and him and him property against violence, and he may determined bravery of their assailants. Fighting hand to hand, they soon killed, or captured, the whole garrison, and took possession of their immenses at a substantial grocer, of respectable to whole garrison, and took possession of their mischief of rioters, that the legislature of this State pass a law, making every to visit a substantial grocer, of respectable to whole garrison, and took possession of their mischief of rioters, that the legislature of this State pass a law, making every to visit a substantial grocer, of respectable to whole garrison, and took possession of their mischief of rioters, that the legislature of this State pass a law, making every to visit a substantial grocer, of respectable to whole garrison, and to hand, the propose as a part an dency, a stout, active, negro slave, named Henry Diaz, presented himself in the Brazilian camp. dency, a stout, active, negro slave, named Henry Diaz, presented himself in the Brazilian camp. With the air and tone of one whose purpose had With the air and tone of one whose purpose had constant of the darkness and smoke cleared away, the Portubular of the darkness and smoke cleared away are the darkness are the darkness and smoke cleared away are th

Diaz reclining on his camp-bed, enfeebled by ex- arm of the law .- U. S. Gaz. ertion and loss of blood. He, however, raised imself to a sitting posture, and received the and brother officers, with the grave and placid air habitual to him. Then looking up archly, he said, 'It was a nigger plan, General; but the Fort is taken.

At the request of John the Fourth, Henry Diaz any reward within his power to bestow. Diaz of his own color. This was granted; and a considerable town and territory were appropriated to secure pensions to these brave men and their successors. The town is called Estancia, and is situated a short distance from Pernambuco.

The king conferred knighthood upon Diaz, and aused a medal to be struck in commemoration of the capture of Cinco Pontas. It was likewise ordained that the regiment should forever bear the name of its first commander. It still exists in Pernambuco. Its uniform is white, faced with red, and embroidered with gold. The decorations which Diaz received from John the Fourth, are transmitted to the commander of the regiment to this day; and at royal audiences they have the privilege of being the first to kiss the sovereigns' hand.

[From the Boston Traveller.]

INVASION OF THE MAILS. The Postmaster General's late letter to the Postmaster of Charleswhich he will do well to retrace as soon as possible. He has not manifested, in this instance, that have heard attributed to him. He says to the Charleston Postmaster, who informs him that he had surrendered the mails to the espionage of a 'committee,' that 'I cannot sunction and WILL unrestricted circulation of information throughout the Union, has been provided for, at an enormous Mails have heretofore been held sacred. Their violation has been uniformly avenged by heavy inflictions of punishment. Adopting the enlightened maxim of Mr. Jefferson, that 'error of opinion may be safely tolerated where reason is left free to combat it,' the Government recognized millions to conquer, by land and by sea,—and which their avarice and cruelty had too long desed mails to diffuse intelligence through the Union. Individual rights and the public welfare, require

In relation to the entire letter of the Post Master General, we concur with the independent and visioned, and garrisoned by an army of five thou- able editor of the New York Evening Post, who

In giving place to the above letter, we cannot defended by high and massive walls, and by deep refrain from accompanying it with an expression and wide ditches, containing twelve feet of wa- of our suprise and regret that Mr. Kendall, in an and wide ditches, containing twelve feet of water; and provisions being constantly supplied
from Dutch ships, there was no hope of reducing
it by famine. Every fresh attack upon it was imit by famine. Every fresh attack upon it w mediately punished by pouring its powerful batteries on the city and surrounding country. While self a judge of the laws, and suspend their operations of the laws, and suspend their operations. It is a patriotism, every postmaster may constitute himgentlemen at either side of the house pursuing a not journey from Georgia to Maryland, white the enemy possessed this strong hold, the Brazil- tions, whenever in his supreme discretion, it shall ians were subject to continual irritation and seem proper, we trust Mr. Kendall may be permitalarm, and could never regard their dear-bought ted to retire from a post where such opinions have independence as secure. Here was a subject fit extensive influence, and enjoy his notions of patto employ the bold genius and unwearied energy riotism in a private station. A pretty thing it is, to be sure, when the head officer of the Post Office establishment of the U. States, and a member, ex requesting an audience, that he might communicate a plan for taking the Cinco Pontas. The ernment, while he confesses in one breath that he has no legal power to prevent the carriage or recruiting scheme. D. detailed his plan with no act of his, will he aid, directly or indirectly, in

Mr. Kendall has not met the question presentshould carry them into effect, with the troops un-der his command. 'Then,' replied the brave Col-and manfully as we should have supposed he onel, to-morrow at sunrise, you shall see the would. He has quailed in the discharge of his Portuguese flag wave on the tower of Cinco duty. He has truckled to the domineering pretensions of the slaveholders. In the intrepida-As Diaz retired he overheard his commander tion occasioned by his embarrassing position, he has lost sight of the noble maxim, fiat justitia ruat He took no notice of the scornful remark; but caelum. The course adopted, which, by neither sanctioning nor condemning the unlawful conduct of the P. M. at Charleston, has virtually authorized him and other postmasters at the South kets-to retain their side-arms--to take a pair of to pursue, is neither more nor less than practical pistols in their belts-and to carry upon their nullification. It is worse than that: it is establishing a censorship of the press in its worst possible form, by allowing every two penny postmaster throughout the whole country to be the judge of what species of intelligence it is proper to circulate, and what to withhold from the people. A less evil than this drew forth, in former days, the Areopagitica from the master mind of Milton; but we little dreamed that new arguments in favor of the freedom of speech and of the press would ever female from her door with reproaches for her atbecome necessary in our country.

PREVENTIVE FOR RIOTS.

The power of a mob and the inefficiency of a police have now been tested in this country. We consider that in Baltimore the rioters effected famous characters? for they were both polluted, every purpose for which they combined; and the and the man more than the woman, for the latter Diaz was the first to leap upon the ramparts.

The first sentinel he met was laid dead at his feet.

The first sentinel he met was laid dead at his feet.

So this the fact: the polluted man, without any intention to reform, can come, honor him with their patronage.

Was the same near Boston, at New York, near recking in his guilt, from houses of infamy, and PHILIP BUTLERI inoperative; the people will not or can not prein the parlor of almost any respectable family, but
serve from destruction the property of individuthe polluted woman, with the most sincere desire
SECOND HAND CLOTHING ESTABLISHals or associations that have by any means become obxonious to the censures of a mob. What from the kitchen .- N. Y. Adv. then is to be done? A man pays his tax for the support of a government, established for the preservation of personal and pecuniary rights; he submits himself and his cause to the law when his ruins. It was burnt to the ground before day-Finding that it would take the surgeon some time conduct is called in question; he asks no special to adjust the bones, and arrange the dressing, he bade him cut off the hand, saying, 'It is of less lury; and as a property holder, he pays a part of frame. The whole mass was soon destroyed.

No. 99 South Second-street, to No. 51 South Second-street, where he hopes by assiduity to business occupied by black persons, and were built of the same.

The whole mass was soon destroyed.

JOHN BOWERS, Sen. consequence to me than a few moments' time, the expenses incurred by the prosecution legally The conflagration was undoubtedly the work of just now.'

The conflagration was undoubtedly the work of instituted against himself. If immersed in dama-

This being done, he again rushed into the hottest of the fight; and although the Dutch had is the duty a citizen owes the government. In supposed, that delirium Tremens is confined to sustain him. a costom obtains in France. If a mob was satis-The Commander-in-Chief could scarcely believe the evidence of his own senses. The intain at their hands would of necessity be supplied
the had not tasted of spirits of any kind for years.

He had not tasted of spirits of any kind for years.

He had not tasted of spirits of any kind for years. The Commander-in-Chief could scarcely be- fied that the losses which an individual might susfort and priseners were at the disposition of his inoperative would be their vengeance; but they considerable degree, and his features swollen, Excellency. In a few hours, the General, with a now can calculate the exact extent of their visitanumerous suite entered the fortress, and was saluted by the victorious troops. They found Col. indulge their passions, and laugh at the palsied to the bed. He saw all manner of horrid spectors of the law — I. S. Gaz.

PARLIAMENTARY PERSONALITIES.

tion for supply, to a debate which had arisen on self. In the course of the night he got his limbs a petition presented by him on Monday last, from Birmingham, relative to the oath taken by the to the pavement, and ran off. He was at length Catholic members of that house. Upon that oc- brought back, but he continued in a delirious state He was not aware if the hon, and learned member who made them was then present, but if he were, he would tell him that he ther be the object of such attacks than otherwise —(hear, hear.) He never should, in consequence of such attacks, shrink from his duty hear.) He was no party to the petition farther than being charged with its presentation; and in bringing it forward he had occasion to state fully his opinion on the delicate subject to which it referred.

Mr. O'Connell said that in what he had said on the occasion referred to he had not gone out of the subject. (Hear, hear.) As to personalities, it became those honorable gentlemen to exclaim against personalities who had charged him with perjury .- (Cheers.) He wanted to know if persons making a charge of perjury against him were then entitled to call on the house for sympathy for their personal feelings? He had condescended to give at the time referred to, an explana- J. W. Shugert, for the proprietor. tion of the nature and of the grounds of his conscientious opinion of the Catholic oath. He would not condescend to do so again—but if any person should dare to charge him with perjury, he would in more moderate terms tell him he was guilty of wilful lying—(cheers, cries of 'oh,' made. 'order,' and chair, chair.) Did the gentlemen who exclaimed think that the charge of perjury ing to law. No more copies of the work will be was not to be repelled in adequate terms? Would printed than shall be subscribed for. they, if such a charge were made against any one of them, not meet it with the strongest phra-ses of the language? In future he would not slavery is prohibited, or only known in its mildest condescend to bandy silly terms with any man forms, it will convey a knowledge of the state of who presumed to make such a charge against society amongst the Planters of the South, and him. There was not one in that house who en- of the effects resulting from the practice of slatertained a stronger sense of the solemn obliga- very in that region, which hitherto they have not tions of an oath than he did, although there were some flippant enough with their calumnies, who, learn the actual condition of the slaves, moral as for their partisan purposes, were not over con-scientious in their regard for its sacred obliga-greater certainty, and with more accuracy of detions. He did not expect to meet such persons in that house, but if ever he did, he would give them, in the strongest terms, his opinion, should they dare to charge him with perjury. (Cheers.)

Sir R. Inglis said the honorable and learned gentleman had offered an offence, and that in the of the people amongst whom he lives. He will strongest manner-(cheers from the opposition.) He therefore called on the speaker, who sat there to protect the freedom of debate and the individ- hardships, and the evils which are inflicted upon nal honor of members-(oh, oh.) He did not the millions of human beings, in the name of the know what was meant by that shout. He re- law of the land and of the constitution of the Unitquested hon, gentlemen would stand forward and avow it. (Mr. Ruthven and Mr. O'Connel both perpetration of which, he is himself a participator rose amidst some laughter.) The hon, and learn- and abettor. ed gentleman had put his offensive language in a hypothetical form. He said if the question were part of this narrative, in which the author states raised again, he would use the offensive language the incidents of the war in the waters of the Cheshe had experienced. He, (Sir R. Inglis,) under apeake, on the western shore of Maryland, and

rotection-(hear, hear.) Mr. O'Connell called on the speaker to protect arise in the bosom, when we learn that one of the members of the house from being charged with men who fought at Bladensburg in defence of the perjury-(cheers.) Any man was at liberty to Capitol, under the orders and eye of Barney, was call for protection, but none had so strong a claim afterwards driven in slavery and in chains over as those against whom a charge of character was the very ground where he had seen his command-

course inconsistent with order.

The speaker said, it was not to be doubted that six months in the United States without speak the term perjury was one of the strongest that could be used. Under the impression that it was intended to apply it, one of the oldest members HOUSES AND LOTS IN PROVIDENCE. of the house had stated hypothetically, that was to say, that if ever such a charge were again made, he would tell the hon. member who made it, that such a charge was false. He (the speaker) could not refrain from giving the strongest expressions of his opinion, that such language was extremely inconvenient and undesirable in that house-(hear, hear.) One small degree would have rendered such language inconsistent with the order of that house, as well as with the freedom of debate which never was so secure as when hon, gentlemen preserved temper in their discussions. He hoped the matter was now at an end.

After a few words from Mr. Baines the subject

A FACT .- A ruined girl, wishing to reform, ought a place of service; she found one, and gave entire satisfaction to her employers; no one suspected her former character. She grew happy as she returned to virtue, and regained the approbation of her conscience. By and by a young man (not always young or unmarried) comes to dine in the family; the servant waits on the table and recognizes in the guest her former paramour, and he in her the former tenant of a house of infamy. After dinner, he takes the lady of the house aside and asks 'do you know that you have in your house a person of infamous character!' he might have said two persons, including himself as one; it needs but half an eye to discover that he tells of her for fear she may tell of him. Now he fasters himself to be able to please all who he tells of her for fear she may tell of him. Now what does the lady do, thus knowing that she has in her house two infamous persons, the young man and her servant? Why, she will drive the tempt to impose upon respectable people; while the vile wretch who lured her on to ruin, will be received into the family as a friend or a boarder, to chat in the parlor, and to wait on the virtuous daughters. Why did she not drive off both indisplay of power on the part of the citizens had determined to reform, but the former had not. and has newly fitted up his Garden for the acrecking in his guilt, from houses of infamy, and Philadelphia, and at the South. Laws, then, are find an asylum in any genteel boarding house, or to break off from her sins, is turned away, even

" Red Row.'-This celebrated haunt of colored people, and scene of the recent riots is now in

ing and connections; a man with whom I had been intimately acquainted a long time, and knew found him perfectly delirious, and so raving that three men could with great difficulty confine him tres flying about the room, and imagined there was some one about the house, trying to kill him. At length it was found necessary to use cords to Sir R. Inglis begged to call the attention of the noble lord, before he proceeded with his mofree, and jumped from the second story window for about a week, when he died, a victim to mait liquer .- Charles A. Lee, of New York.

PROSPECTUS

OF A NEW WORK, ENTITLED SLAVERY IN THE UNITED STATES. A NARRATIVE

THE LIFE AND ADVENTURES OF CHARLES BALL, a black man,

Who lived forty years in Maryland, South Carolina and Georgia, as a Slave, under various masters, and was one year in the Navy, with Commodore Bar. ney, during the late war: Containing an account of the manners and usages of the Plan the manners and usages of the Planters and slave-holders of the South, a description of the condition and treatment of the slaves, with observations upon the state of morals amongst the cotton planters, and the perilsand sufferings of a fugitive slave, who twice escaped from the cotton country.

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in muslin, at One dollar per copy. Where a num ber of copies are taken a liberal discount will be

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Every citizen in the United States ought to read tail than could be obtained by many years travel.

The Southern citizens should read these pages attentively, for they will present to his mind a faithful view of the opinions and feelings of the colored population, constituting so large a portion here see portrayed in the language of truth, by an eye witness and a slave, the sufferings, the

Every American must read with concern, that the circumstances, called on the speaker for his near the City of Washington; nor is it easy to suppress the feelings of regret which naturally

Lord John Russell said he did not object to er fall.

To those who take delight in lonely and deshibits the curious spectacle of a man wandering

> FOR sale, a Lot of Land, measuring 94 feet by 40, situated in Meeting-street, near the African Church, with a Dwelling House thereon, of three stories high in front and two in the rear, with other buildings attached to it. The site is one of the most pleasant in the city, commanding a most delightful prospect of the city and the adjacent country. The premises are now occupied

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Also, A Lot on Cushing-street, measuring 50 front by 90 feet back, and pleasantly situated on Prospect Hill. All the above property is free from encumbrances, and will be sold low. For further particulars, apply to the subscriber. GEO. McCARTY. 2t Aug. 8.

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

S. R. ALEXANDER, has removed from Ann-street to Blackstone-street, south side, between Ann and Hanover-streets, where he has commenced the Boot and Shoe making business; and from the practical knowledge that he has had, may favor him with their patronage. He would beg his friends and the public to call and see if the color of the skin makes any difference in fitting the foot.

Boots and Shoes repaired with neatness and despatch.

UNION GARDEN, 154, CHURCH-ST. N. Y. THE proprietor of the above establishment, grateful for past favors, respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he is now alone, honor him with their patronage.

PHILIP BUTLERI

July 25, 1835.

MENT.

THE subscriber returns his sincere thanks to his friends and customers generally, for the patronage they have bestowed upon him, and wishes to inform them that he has removed from No. 99 South Second-street, to No. 37 South 3d

JOHN BOWERS, Sen. Philadelphia, August 1st, 1835 .- 4t.